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Taylor's Guide

FOR

*Southern Planters and
Gardeners*



Swep Taylor
Seed & Chemical Company

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

1916-1917

Taylor's Guide

FOR

Southern Planters and Gardeners

HOW TO SEND AN ORDER—You will find in the front of book a yellow order sheet perforated for tearing out, also an addressed envelope for sending order in. When convenient always use this order sheet. Please do not write anything on order sheet except items wanted and what pertains to the order. Write on separate sheet when asking for prices, or questions to be answered or information given, this will avoid the possibility of being overlooked. Also insure quick attention to information asked.

TERMS—All orders to secure prompt attention should be accompanied with the cash, we can only send to well rated merchants or parties well known to us without the cash with the order. When remittance falls short of amount of goods ordered it is our custom to reduce quantity sent instead of delaying order by writing.

C. O. D.—We do not send orders C. O. D. unless enough money accompanies the order to pay freight charges both ways.

SPECIAL NOTICE—All prices in this catalogue are subject to change without notice. F. O. B. cars Jackson, Mississippi, and does not include cost of containers. When seamless cotton bags, boxes or barrels are necessary for safe transportation such packages are charged at cost and not returnable.

NO WARRANTY—We cannot and do not guarantee any seeds as to description, purity or productiveness, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. However, we use our best judgment in getting the very best seed we can find. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are to be returned to us at once. Our word for it, however, that every shipment of seed will be tested as to germination before being sent out.

Sweep Taylor Seed & Chemical Company
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Swep Taylor Seed and Chemical Company

Jackson, Mississippi

PLEASE FILL IN THESE BLANKS PLAINLY.

Ship Articles on This Sheet as Specified.

Amount Enclosed

Postoffice..... R. F. D. No..... Postoffice Order.....

County Stamps

State Express Money Order.....

Date Check

State Shipping Point.....

HOW TO BE SENT

MAIL.....

EXPRESS

FREIGHT

ABOUT PRICES—All vegetable and flower seed in packages, ounces and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb lots are priced mail postpaid, if $\frac{1}{2}$ lb add 5 cents extra; 1 lb 10 cents extra; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 5 cents, 1 pint 10 cents, and 1 quart 15 cents extra to price named in catalogue for postage. Prices named on clovers, grasses and other field crops are subject to change. On this class of seed we will send full amount of seed to cover money sent on day order is received.

[illegible]

PRICE LIST.

ARTICHOKE.

Large Green Globe.....5c Pkg 10c Pkg
Tubers (Jerusalem)—Write for prices.

ASPARAGUS.

Palmetto5c Pkg 10c Pkg
2 year old roots—Write for price.

BEANS—Dwarf, Bush and Snap.

Green Podded Varieties.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Red Valentine .....	.35	\$2 25	\$ 8.50
Black Valentine .....	.40	2.60	10.00
Early Mohawk .....	.35	2.25	8.50
Refugee—1000 to 1.....	.35	2.25	8.50
Refugee, early .....	.35	2.25	8.00
Full Measure .....	.35	2.25	8.50
Hopkins R. Valentine ..	.35	2.25	8.50
Giant Stringless .....	.40	2.25	10.00

BEANS, Dwarf or Snap.

Wax Podded Varieties.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Violet Flageolet Wax ..	.50	\$3.00	\$12.00
Curries Rust Proof Wax ..	.50	3.25	12.00
Imp Golden Wax .....	.50	3.25	12.50
Webster Wax .....	.50	3.25	12.50
German Black, wax.....	.40	3.00	10.00
Wadwell, Wax .....	.40	3.00	10.00

BEANS—Pole or Running.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Scotch Pole .....	.25	\$2.00	\$7.50
White Creasback .....	.25	2.00	7.50
Imp Ky. Wonder .....	.25	2.00	7.50
Navy Selected .....	.25	2.00	7.75

BEANS—Bush Lima.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Henderson Lima .....	.35	\$2.00	\$ 7.50

BEANS—Pole Lima.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Carolina Seiver .....	.35	\$2.00	\$ 7.50
King of Garden .....	.35	2.00	7.50

BEETS.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Crosby Ex. Early Egypt ..	.10	.25	.85
Detorit Dark Red .....	.10	.25	.90
Early Blood Turnip .....	.10	.25	.90
Early Eclipse Blood Turnip	.10	.25	.90
Long Smooth Blood Turnip	.10	.25	.90
Mangel Imp. Long Beets (Stock) ..	.10	.15	.35
Swiss Chard .....	.10	.25	.85

BROCCOLI.

White Cape	5c Pkg.	10c Pkg
Purple Cape	5c Pkg.	10c Pkg

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Dwarf Improved	5c Pkg	10c Pkg
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CAULIFLOWER.

White Snowball	5c Pkg	10c Pkg
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CABBAGE.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Early Jersey Wawefield ..	.15	.50	\$1.50
Charleston Wakerfield....	.15	.50	1.50
Late Flat Dutch .....	.15	.50	1.50
Early Flat Dutch .....	.15	.50	1.50
Late Drumhead .....	.15	.50	1.50
Early Drumhead .....	.15	.50	1.50
Copenhagen (Early) .....	.15	.50	1.50
All Head (Early) .....	.15	.50	1.50
All Season .....	.15	.50	1.50
Autum King .....	.15	.50	1.50
Red Rock .....	.15	.50	1.50

CARROTS.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Half Long Chattenay .....	.10	.25	.90
Improved Long Orange....	.10	.25	.90
Danver Half Long .....	.10	.25	.90

CELERY.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
White Plume .....	.20	.50	\$1.75
Giant Pascal .....	.20	.50	1.75

SWEET CORN.

Stowall Evergreen .....	.15	\$1.00	\$3.75
Country Gentlemen ....	.15	1.00	3.75
Golden Bantam .....	.15	1.00	4.00

CUCUMBERS.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Arlington White Spine .....	.10	.25	.90
Davis Perfect .....	.10	.25	.90
Long Green .....	.10	.25	.90
Early Cluster .....	.10	.25	.90
Japan Climbing .....	.10	.25	.90

COLLARDS.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Georgia Blue Stem .....	.10	.25	.90
White Stem .....	.10	.25	.90

EGGPLANT.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
New York Improved .....	.25	.90	\$3.50

ENDIE.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Moss Curled .....	.15	.50	\$1.50

LEEK.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Large American Flag ....	.15	.35	\$1.25

LETTUCE.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Big Boston .....	.10	.25	.90
Hansom Improved .....	.10	.25	.90
California Cream Butter ..	.10	.25	.90
Black Seeded Simpson .....	.10	.25	.90
Brown Dutch .....	.10	.25	.90

DWARF GERMAN KALE.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Dwarf German Kale .....	.10	.25	.90

KOHL RABI.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Early White Vienna .....	.15	.35	\$1.25

MUSKMELON.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Rockyford ..	.10	.25	.85
Osage ..	.10	.25	.85
Tip Top ..	.10	.25	.85
New Orleans Market.....	.10	.25	.85
Gasoba ..	.10	.25	.85
Hackensack ..	.10	.25	.85
Market Leader ..	.10	.25	.85

WATERMELONS.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Tom Watson ..	.05	.15	.50
Florida Flavorite ..	.05	.15	.50
Kleckley Sweet ..	.05	.15	.50
Georgia Rattlesnake ..	.05	.15	.50
Alabama Sweet ..	.05	.15	.50
Triumph ..	.05	.15	.50

MUSTARD.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Giant Curled ..	.05	.15	.45
Chinese Broad Leaf ..	.05	.15	.45
White London ..	.05	.15	.45

NASTURTIUM.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Dwarf Mixed ..	.10	.25	.85
Tall Mixed ..	.10	.25	.85

OKRA.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
White Velvet	\$.05	.15	.45
Long Green ..	.05	.15	.45
Dwarf Green ..	.05	.15	.45

ONION SEED.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Large Red Withersfield ..	.20	.60	\$2.00
Prizetaker ..	.20	.60	2.00
Silver Skin ..	.20	.60	2.00
Crystal White Wax ..	.30	1.00	3.50

ONION SETS.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
White Pearl ..	.10	.60	\$2.25
Red Withersfield ..	.10	.60	2.25
Yellow Danvers ..	.10	.60	2.25
White Bermuda ..	.10	.75	2.75
Multipliers white & red ..	.15	.80	3.00

PARSLEY.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Moss Curled ..	.10	.25	.90

PARSNIP.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Hollow Crown ..	.10	.25	.85

PEAS.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Alaska ..	.25	\$1.75	\$5.50
Gradus ..	.25	1.75	6.50
Little Gem ..	.25	1.75	6.50
Polatch ..	.25	2.00	7.50
Notts Excelsior ..	.25	1.75	6.50
First and Best ..	.25	1.75	6.25
Telephone ..	.25	2.00	6.75
Champion of England ..	.25	1.75	6.25
Early May Peas ..	.25	1.75	6.00
Marrowfat (White) ..	.25	1.25	4.75

PEPPER.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Bull Nose or Bell ..	.20	.60	\$2.00
Sweet Mountain ..	.20	.60	2.00
Ruby King ..	.20	.60	2.00
Cherry Red ..	.20	.60	2.25
Red Chilli ..	.20	.60	2.00
Cayenne ..	.20	.60	2.00
Pimento ..	.25	.65	2.25

PUMPKIN.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Kentucky Field ..	.05	.15	.45
Green Striped Cushaw ..	.10	.25	.85
King of Mammoth ..	.10	.25	.85

POTATOES.

Write for Prices.

Bliss Main Grown Triumph.
 Home Grown Triumph.
 Irish Cobbler.
 Early Rose.
 Burbarks.
 Peerless.
 Lookout Mountain.

STANDARD VARIETIES.**SWEET POTATOES.**

Nancy Hall. Write for Prices.

RADISHES.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Crimson Giant ..	.05	.15	.45
Charters ..	.05	.15	.45
French Breakfast ..	.05	.15	.45
Long Scarlet ..	.05	.15	.45
Icicle ..	.05	.15	.45
Round Black Spanish ..	.05	.15	.45
Long Black Spanish ..	.05	.15	.45
Scarlet Turnip, white tip ..	.05	.15	.45
Strawburg ..	.05	.15	.45

RHUBARB.

Victoria .. .05 Pkg.
 Roots of either variety. Write for price

SALSIFY.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Mam. Sand Island ..	.10	.25	.90

(PRICE LIST CONTINUED ON YELLOW SHEET IN BACK OF CATALOGUE.)

ARTICHOKES.

One ounce of seed to 100 feet of row.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE—This variety is reproduced from the seed and is quite different from the Jerusalem Artichoke, being grown for their edible buds, which resembles Asparagus when properly cooked. This variety is very popular where it is known, as it makes a very delightful dish. Sow seed in open ground in April or May.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—This variety is grown from its tubers which may be planted whole or cut in pieces leaving two or more eyes to a piece. When cut five to six bushels will plant an acre. They will produce in some localities under favorable conditions from five to six hundred bushels to the acre. They should be planted in rows four feet apart and one and a half to two feet apart in the rows. Plants mature in early fall. With the same cultivation and fertilizing as is given potatoes, they will more than please you with their results. They make an excellent feed for stock and we wish to recommend them for such.

ASPARAGUS.

One ounce of seed will sow 25 or 30 feet of row and should give about 200 plants. Four to 5 pounds of seed should produce plants sufficient for an acre. Five to seven thousand plants are required for an acre.

Asparagus is such a delicate and highly prized vegetable that it is well worth the trouble to produce bearing beds. Once properly made and planted they will last for years. As early in the spring as the weather permits spade the ground deeply, working in well rotted manure or fertilizer. Place the rows three feet apart and set the roots one foot apart in the row, which should be four to six inches deep. Cover the crowns of the plants with rich soil and as they

grow give frequent cultivation. Asparagus seed may be sown directly in permanent beds and plants thinned out, as they grow. Sow thinly about two inches deep. Thin out the seedlings to about six inches apart. Fair crops may be expected the third year from seed, but for the home garden we advise that well grown two-year-old roots be planted.

BEANS.



Red Valentine

SPECIAL NOTICE—We have made our prices as low as we think we can, but, we may be mistaken on some sorts, so parties wanting to buy good-size quantities should write us for special prices. All prices subject to market changes.

One quart of Beans is sufficient to plant 100 to 150 feet of drill. Where horse cultivation is to be employed, one to one and a half bushels is required for an acre. The Bush variety should be planted one and one-half inches deep in drills eighteen inches to two feet apart. Two inches apart in the drill. When plants are well up thin gradually to six or eight inches, leaving the strongest plants as much as possible. Give them clean cultivation, mellowing the soil about them, but not going too deep, hilling broad and flat about the time they begin to bear. Do not hoe them when wet with dew or rain, as it induces rust of leaves or pods.

SEE PRICE LIST ON YELLOW SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOGUE.

HOW TO GROW—Beans are legumes, and for this reason the popular idea is that they do not require a rich soil. While they are able to supply their needs in nitrogen, any soil deficient in other elements of plant food will not produce a maximum crop. Hence the use of good soil and fertilizer, together with proper cultivation, will more than pay for the extra expense and trouble.

TIME TO PLANT—Beans may be planted in the South from February to September, and under favorable conditions they begin to bear in 40 to 60 days, depending on the variety. For a succession, plant every ten days from February to September.

BUSH BEANS—(Green Pod Varieties.)

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE—Very much earlier than the old style Refugee or 1000 to 1, being ready for use on the table in forty-eight days from planting. More dwarf and compact in growth, pods are round, solid, tender and of excellent quality, suitable for table use, canning and pickling.

REFUGEE 1000-1—The vines are large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small smooth leaves, very late, and bears long, cylindrical pods of excellent quality. Highly esteemed for late planting and for pickling.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE—Very hardy, pods light green, and semi-transparent, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific and quite free from strings, continuing long in an edible condition. Forty six days from planting to first picking.

TAYLOR'S FULL MEASURE—A Bean of recent introduction that gives much promise of becoming very popular.

Medium early, producing an abundance of long, round pods that are stringless, of fine quality and of attractive appearance.

EARLY MOHAWK—One of the oldest and best sorts. The pod is green, thick, flat in shape, of fair quality, developing a slight string as it matures. It is ready to pick 48 days from planting, and will resist a degree of frost very successfully.

BLACK VALENTINE—This excellent variety is a great improvement over the old standard early red Valentine, being one-third longer than the variety with the pod perfectly round, straight, and of an excellent quality. It also has an additional advantage of being suitable for both early and late planting, and is extremely hardy. It will withstand early and late frost, is an excellent shipper, a large yielder, and is very handsome in appearance.

GIANT STRINGLESS—A very hardy stocky vine, pods long, round and green in colors of exceptionally fine quality and stringless throughout its entire growth, about a week earlier than the Valentine and much more prolific.

BUSH BEANS—(Wax Pods.)

CURRIES RUST PROOF BLACK WAX—An excellent wax Bean in every respect. Rust proof, tender, thick, flat pods of very good quality. very little strings in early stage, developing a little when near maturity. Ready for table use in forty-seven days from planting.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—Rust proof, an improvement on the old style Golden Wax. Pod semi round, yellow, of good quality and has no strings. Ready for picking forty-seven days from planting.

SEE PRICE LIST ON YELLOW SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOGUE.



VIOLET FLAGEOLET WAX—A large bush wax variety; seed large purplish red, excellent as a snap bean and in great favor as a dry shell bean.

WADWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—Hardy and productive, pods long, broad, thick, flat, and of a delicate waxy yellow. Of excellent quality and with no strings in early growth. Ready for the table in forty-eight days from planting.

WHITE NAVY—Valuable chiefly as a field bean, and considered by many the best baking variety.

Dwarf Lima Variety.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—This is a bush form of the small Sieva Pole Bean. In its original bush form of pole beans, it is the most productive of any, and on a whole, is a vegetable of great merit.

POLE BEANS.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—The large Lima is a general favorite wherever it can be cultivated on account of its excellent flavor and productiveness.

SMALL WHITE LIMA, CAROLINA OR SIEVA—Vines vigorous, with many short branches so that they can sometimes be grown without poles. Very early and productive, bearing short pods which are thin and curved.

SOUTHERN CREASEBACK—An extremely early Pole Bean. Vines small to medium and wonderfully productive. Bearing pods in clusters of from 4 to 12, and medium in length. An excellent shipper.

SCOTIA OR STRIPED CREASEBACK—A hardy and very productive green podded cornfield bean. The vines

are sturdy and of good climbing habit, with small medium, deep green leaves. This is especially suitable for growing corn for snaps.

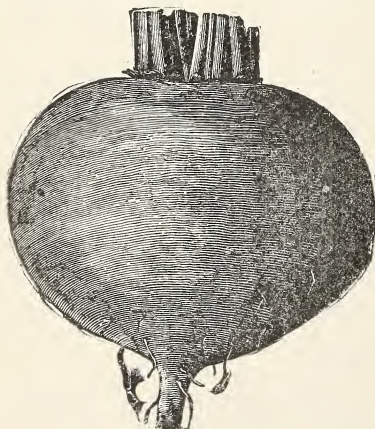
KENTUCKY WONDER—Vines vigorous, climbing well, and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms white, pods green, very long, often reaching nine to ten inches. Nearly round when young and very crisp, although as they reach maturity they become irregular and spongy. Dry beans long oval, dun-colored.



BEETS.

One ounce sows 50 to 75 feet of drill. Five to 7 pounds is sufficient for an acre.

To produce a maximum crop of beets you should have loose loamy soil which has previously been fertilized and pulverized until as fine a seed bed as possible to make is established. Sow in drills 14 to 18 inches apart; thin out to 4 inches in the row. Beets can be sown from February to October in open ground. Also in hot beds in November and December



Detroit Dark Red.

for transplanting; however, when transplanted, Beets have a thick woody neck. We recommend open ground culture in the South.

EARLY ECLIPSE—A choice variety; well known and popular; shape globular, quality good, color light.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—One of the hardest varieties on our list. Early, dark, globe shape; of excellent quality.

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEETS—This is a delicious vegetable and deserves to be more widely cultivated. The leaves are used as salad. The thick tender ribs are the same as asparagus, and it does well in the South.

CROSBY'S EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN—This is one of the finest extra early beets in existence. It has distinct vermilion color which is very attractive not only in the beets when pulled but after they have been cooked.

DETROIT DARK RED—This is the darkest beet on our list. In most northern markets it is the most popular, main crop sort. Very early; small leaves, sweet, and in fact one of the most desirable varieties.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Standard long late sort, very dark, blood flesh of fine quality.

SEE PRICE LIST ON YELLOW SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOGUE.

BROCCOLI.

Broccoli belongs to the cabbage family and resembles cauliflower very much. It is well adapted to the South and is largely planted in place of cauliflower. For fall crop sow seed in a protected place in July and transplant in the middle of August or September. Make soil rich and work often.

WALCHEREN—Standard sort.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—This plant belongs to the cabbage family and is cultivated in the same manner. As well grown plant, forms miniature heads on the main stock, and these are delicious.



Brussels Sprouts.

Cook the same as cabbage or serve like cauliflower. For fall crop sow seed in July or August and transplant like cabbage in September. Make soil rich and work often.

PERFECTION—A standard sort.

CABBAGE.

One ounce of seed will produce from 2500 to 3000 plants. Six to 8 ounces is

sufficient for an acre. Good drainage, plenty of manure or rich loamy soil and frequent cultivation is very essential in making a maximum crop. For early varieties sow seed in hot beds in January and February and transplant in the field as soon as all danger of frost is over. Plants should be placed in rows three feet apart, and the plants six inches apart in the row. For late kinds, rows should be three feet apart and plants one and one-half feet apart.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—This sharp head variety is very early. Its hardness enables it to resist all sorts of unfavorable conditions. One of the best sorts for the market garden.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, LARGE—Ripens a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but is much larger. Of true Wakefield type. It possesses all the good characteristics of the Jersey Wakefield in an intensified degree.

ALL SEASON—An early mid-season sort; large leaves; a splendid keeper with solid head, which improves by standing in the field. One of the best varieties.

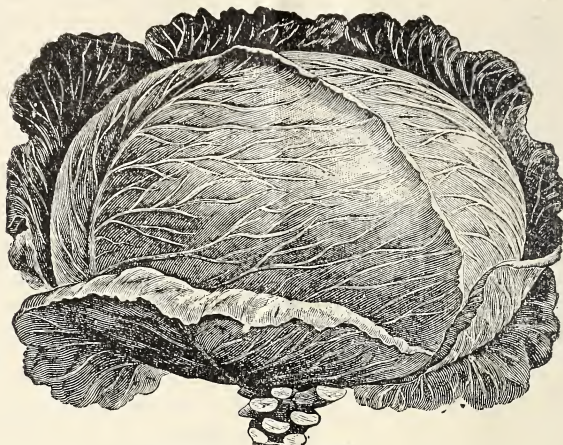
ALL HEAD EARLY—One of the finest early flat-head cabbage. An excellent sort for the market garden, as they form good solid heads and make excellent shippers.

EARLY DRUMHEAD—A second early, sure heading cabbage. Of good quality. Plant of compact growth. Head large, thick, flat top, solid, crisp and tender. An ideal cabbage for the South.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—A late variety, solid and of excellent quality. An excellent variety for market gardeners in that it is an excellent shipper.

LATE FLAT DUTCH—This variety of late cabbage is a standard in all sections for winter use. It is very hardy and will stand a small amount of frost without injury.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—The largest heading of any red sort. Heads are



Charleston Wakerfield.

hard, of deep red color, quality excellent.

COI ENHAGEN MARKET—This is very heavy and solid, like the Ballhead type of cabbage; make a large, globe-shaped head with well developed outside leaves, but is very much earlier in maturing than any of the Danish cabbage; in fact as early as Early Jersey Wakefield, and will give a much heavier yield per acre than that variety.

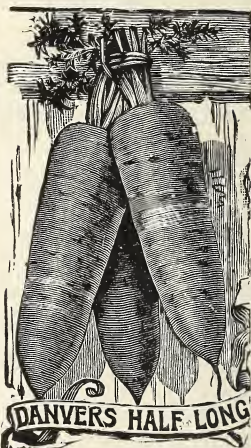
CARROTS.

One ounce is enough to sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds sufficient for an acre.

Carrots are not only one of the most wholesome and nutritious vegetables, but are also very easily grown. In the South their hardiness and the ease of cultivation makes them a very profitable crop. Sow early in the spring in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, for hand cultivation and from 2 to 3 feet apart for horse cultivation. A deeply plowed and well fertilized loam is the best situation for carrots. They need frequent cultivation.

DANVERS HALF LONG—This is the most popular sort for all purposes. A

great yielder; short top, coarse leaves, roots fine, smooth grain, of orange red.



CHANTENAY—Tops of medium size, small neck; roots tapering slightly but uniformly, stump-rooted and smooth, color deep orange red, flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usual size as early as any early cropper and undoubtedly is one of the best for market and private gardens.

SEE PRICE LIST ON YELLOW SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOGUE.

CAULIFLOWER.

One ounce ought to produce about 2500 plants. Any one can row Cauliflower with a little more trouble than cabbage. Any soil that grows good cabbage generally grows good Cauliflower. Early planting is essential, as is also rapid and thorough cultivation. Tying the leaves over the heads as soon as they begin to form is a great assistance in the South, as they protect them against the sun's heat and keeps out insects.



Danish Dry Weather.

DANISH DRY WEATHER—We take pleasure in introducing this Cauliflower to our customers. It is from one of the best growers in Denmark, and is highly recommended. It is claimed to be a splendid strain for a dry season and

equally good for all other weather. From reports we consider it a very valuable addition to our line of seeds.

WHITE PLUME—The standard variety for the South.

CELERY.

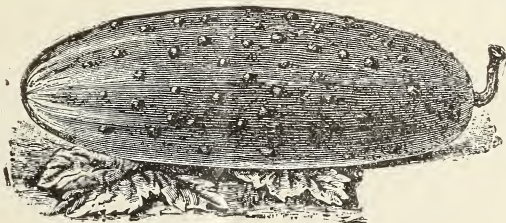
One ounce to 100 feet of row. Half pound to the acre. Sow in well prepared beds, shade with canvass stretched over bed. When five or six inches high, transplant. The ditch should be dug spade width, and eight inches deep. Place about two inches of well-rotted manure in ditch and about an inch of woods earth, mix well and put plants about eight inches apart in row.

Shade them during the first few days, and water frequently. As the plants grow pull the dirt to them.

CUCUMBERS.

One ounce will plant 50 hills. Two to 3 pounds sufficient to an acre.

The planting of cucumbers should be attended with reasonable caution as to condition of the soil. They do not germinate well in cold, damp soil, but should be planted as soon as the soil is warm, in hills, four feet apart each way. The hills should be fertilized by thoroughly incorporating a shovel



Arlington White Spine.

SEE PRICE LIST ON YELLOW SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOGUE.

full of well-rotted manure. Put from five to eight seed to the hill; thin to two plants to a hill; cultivate often and thoroughly until they begin to vine, as they will not stand handling after this stage. In your last cultivation spread broadcast one hundred pounds of nitrate soda to an acre and cultivate in. Care should be taken that the nitrate does not touch the leaves as it will blister them. This application will add greatly to the quantity and quality of your crop. An application of "Slug Shot" put on the hills and seedlings as they push through the earth will relieve you of the cucumber beetle and his damage.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—A fine type of the white Spine Cucumber. One

of the most desirable for local and home garden markets.

LONG GREEN—A standard variety everywhere for the main crop. The variety is very prolific, producing usually long dark green fruit, very firm, few seeds and of good quality.

DAVIS PERFECT—In color a dark glossy green; shape slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 10 to 12 inch.

JAPAN CLIMBING—While all cucumbers are running vines, yet this variety is much more creeping or climbing in its habits.

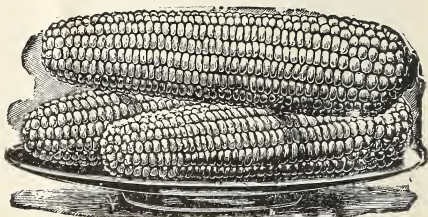
EARLY CLUSTER—Vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters.

SWEET CORN.

Sweet corn should be planted in rows just as any field corn, and should be cultivated frequently. Makes the best early roasting ear of any corn on the market, and every one who has a garden should have at least a few rows of this delicious corn.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—This standard main crop variety excels all other sorts in sweetness and productiveness. It is more popular than any other for canning, for marketing and for the home garden. We advise that you try some of this in your garden.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—This variety of sweet corn is somewhat earlier than the Stowell's Evergreen, and is one that has won great favor with the home and market gardeners who have planted it. Ears average nine inches in length and are borne from two to five and some times six ears to the stalk. Grains irregular, but closely packed on the small



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

Stonewalls Evergreen.

cob. If you try this variety you will like it.

GOLDEN BANTAM—A very early sweet corn with good yellow grains very tender, excellent quality. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long and of medium size, found most suitable for the table.

COLLARDS.

Cultivated and grown the same as cabbage. Collards are purely a southern

SEE PRICE LIST ON YELLOW SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOGUE.

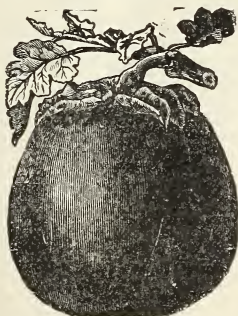
vegetable and it is useless for us to advise as to how it should be grown.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM—A standard Collard that is known by every gardner or trucker.

EGGPLANT.

One ounce will produce about 1000 plants; 4 ounces to an acre.

Eggplant is one of the most delicious vegetables. They grow and fruit exceptionally well in the South and are very high in food value. Sow seed early in hot beds and transplant into well fer-



N. Y. Improved.

tilized situation, when all danger of frost is passed.

NEW YORK IMPROVED—Very large and smooth. Rich dark color. The standard variety for the South.

KALE.

One ounce to 100 feet of drill. Broadcast 2 pounds to the acre.



Dwarf German.

A salad of the cabbage family, extremely easy and profitable to grow; sow broadcast the same as turnips; very hearty.

DWARF GERMAN—A standard sort for home and market gardens.

KOHL RABI.

One ounce sows about 300 feet of drill.

Kohl Rabi should have the same cultivation and fertilizer as cabbage. Sow early in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart. Thin to eight inches in row. Use when young, as the bulb gets woody with age.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—A light green type; most popular sort.



Kohl Rabi.

LEEK.

One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

Leek is very useful for flavoring soups, etc. Belonging to the onion family and should have the same care and cultivation. Start early in hot bed and transplant in rows three feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Hill up with earth to bleach.

LETTUCE.

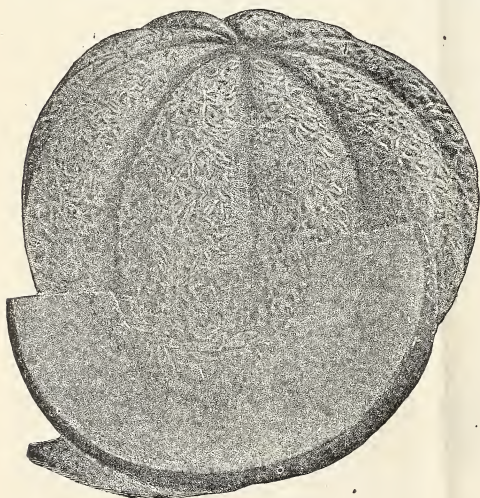
One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of drill, 3 pounds to the acre.

Sow in rich moist ground early in the spring as soon as the ground can be put in good shape. Sow in rows two feet



Big Boston.

apart and thin out the plants until they are one foot apart in rows. As the quality of lettuce depends largely upon quick growth, frequent cultivation should be given to encourage it. Make successive sowing until July and again at the



Rocky Ford.

end of August for a fall supply. When wanted as a cut salad sow the seed thickly in rows or broadcast.

BIG BOSTON—The most popular sort for every purpose on the market. In hot beds it never fails to make large compact crisp heads of the very finest quality. For outdoor and specially winter culture it has no equal.

CALIFORNIA CREAM LETTUCE—Favor head lettuce for summer planting and extensively grown in the South. Leaves rich, glossy green, slightly tinged with brown with good quality and flavor.

BROWN DUTCH—This variety is a good variety. Making a round head tinged with red.

HANSON'S IMPROVED—One of the very finest large head sorts. Beautiful, compact heads of the very finest quality and flavor. As a summer sort it is without a peer.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—An excellent lettuce for home garden use. The loose or curled leaf sort, which matures very quick and is quite a favorite with the home gardeners.

MUSK MELONS.

One ounce to 50 hills; 2 pounds to the acre. Putting hills 4 to 6 feet apart.

Musk Melons prefer a light loam containing some sand. Thorough preparation and fertilizing should have been made the previous year, by deep plowing, etc. If you find it necessary to use ground not so treated, have the manure thoroughly mixed with the soil, or better still, use leaf mold or wood earth in the hill. Sow in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way and work frequently and lightly until the vines begin

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to run. Musk Melons should not be planted until all danger of frost is past, thinning to three plants to the hill.

ROCKY FORD—The most popular melon in cultivation. It is without a doubt the most uniformly good sort, very popular as a shipper; fruit stands handling with little or no damage. Early and very prolific; flesh is light green with salmon flesh near the seed. We offer seed of the very finest strain grown for us by specialists in this line.

TIP TOP—Oval shaped, skin greenish grey, having a light brownish cast. Flesh of rich orange color and very sweet.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—An extra early sort running from medium to large; deeply ribbed, tough rind sort. A very valuable shipping variety. Flesh light green to pink at the center.

MARKET LEADER—One of the very best large type sort with medium heavy rind, oval shape of excellent flavor. An excellent shipper if not too ripe.

OSAGE—The best known and most in demand in the red flesh varieties. Medium size, oval in shape, skin very dark green and slightly netted.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET—A large species of the citron kind, extensively grown for this market. It is very roughly netted and of luscious flavor.

HOODOO—A new orange fleshed variety, ideal as a shipping melon and of the very finest quality. Vine vigorous,

remarkably blight resisting and very productive. Fruits uniformly of medium size.

MUSTARD.

One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; 5 pounds broadcast to the acre.

The usefulness of mustard as a salad is so well known in the Southland, and is so widely cultivated, that we do not offer directions.

GIANT CURLED—One of the standard sorts which is very hearty and with a small amount of cultivation will do well.

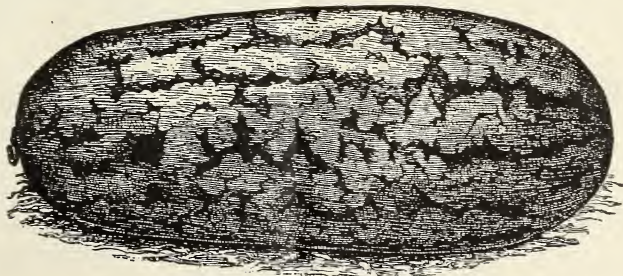
CHINESE—A fine large leaf variety. Very hearty and of excellent flavor.

WHITE LONDON—This variety is like the brown, differing only in the color of the seed. Very hearty and of excellent flavor.

WATERMELON.

One ounce to thirty drills. Two to three pounds to the acre. A successful growing of watermelons is so much a Southern institution that any advice that we might offer will be superfluous.

TOM WATSON—We think that this melon has every quality that goes to make up a desirable variety. The shape is ideal, rind dark, thin and very tough,



Tom Watson.

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making a good shipper. Medium early and very prolific. The flesh is dark crispy and with no string and one of the most delicious tasting sorts in existence.

K L E C K L E Y SWEET—This is the most famous, sweetest of all and one of the finest melons grown. Long thin rind. Not a shipper but one of the finest for home use.

ALABAMA SWEET—Shape, long to oblong, dark green in color, slightly striped with a lighter shade. The flesh is exceedingly tender and sweet; rind medium thin, but tough.

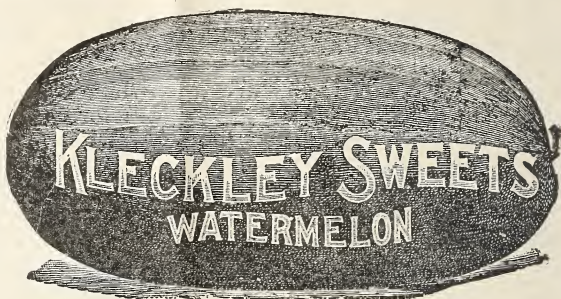
FLORIDA FAVORITE — A large, smooth, beautifully shaped melon, of dark green color, irregularly striped with light green, very early and exceedingly prolific. An excellent shipper, as it has a very hard tough rind.

OKRA.

One ounce will sow 40 feet of drill. Seed should be sown in drills three feet apart and thinned to a foot apart in drills. The ground should be very loose and exceedingly rich. The seed should be thoroughly soaked before planting to assure a stand, or better still, pour boiling water on the seed and pour off again. Okra to give the best results requires frequent cultivation. Pick pods when small and cut with part of stem on if used for shipping.

WHITE VELVET—No other variety produces anything like the quantity and quality of pods. It is absolutely the finest introduced today. Will produce twice the quantity of any other sort and be of the very best quality. Grows very bushy from the bottom and produces an immense quantity of long, white, tender pods, that remain in eatable condition longer than any other sort. The plant

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—This is an old standard variety which needs no description.



grows from five to seven feet high. Plant in rows five feet apart and thin out to three feet apart in the row.

DWARF GREEN—This is a very distinct variety of dwarf growth, but a heavy yielder.

LONG GREEN—This variety produces very long green pods, very slim and tender and is not excelled for either canning or for table use.

ONIONS.

One ounce of seed sows 200 feet of drill. Five pounds required for an acre.

Onions, especially the Bermuda sorts, have recently become a wonderful source of income to the South. The Texas crop alone is valued at about two million dollars. The South has an ideal climate and soil for these varieties, and in fact all types do well. We have made a very careful selection of our seed and we feel sure that they will give the very best results. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart and thin to four inches apart in the row. Thinning may be used to plant additional space.

WHITE BERMUDA—The best, earliest, and most prolific onion grown. Produces a large, beautiful flat onion of excellent flavor.

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IMPROVED RED BERMUDA — A large quick growing red variety, very tender, juicy and tremendous yielder.

LARGE RED WITHERSFIELD—It is of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white and of a very fine grain.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN — An extremely early, hearty sort, reddish brown

and mild. The largest yielder and best keeper on our list.

PRIZETAKER—Grows to an immense size and for fall marketing, is unexcelled. Handsome bulbs of rich yellow color and a fine globe form. With this special variety it is best to transplant the seedlings or get the sets as they do not grow to their best size when planted and left in drills.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA—When matured the tops die down leaving beautiful and perfect little bulbs. The color is pure white, flavor mild and delicate, perfectly adapted for pickling and table use.

ONION SETS.

One quart will plant 50 feet of row, 4 to 6 bushels are required for an acre where horse cultivation is used, but where it is purposed to cultivate by hand and the rows are made one and a half feet apart, almost twice the quantity will be required.



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PARSLEY.

One ounce sows 100 feet of row. Parsley does best in rich mellow loam land, and should have thorough cultivation. Seed germinate slowly and the soil should be kept moist and cool after sowing. Sow in rows and thin to four inches apart. Cut back frequently to have the finest leaves.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—A very fine curled variety, one of the handsomest for garnishing purposes. Exceedingly curled leaves make it desirable.

PARSNIPS.

One ounce sows 200 feet of drill. Five to six pounds to the acre. They require a deeply prepared loam for their fullest development. The seed are very slow to germinate and should be sown early in the spring in rows eighteen inches apart for hand cultivation and three feet apart for horse cultivation. Thin out to six inches in the row and give frequent cultivation.

SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN—The very best sort in existence. A large yielder and of the finest quality.

PEPPER.

One ounce will produce 1,000 to 1,500 plants. Peppers are very popular in all sections of the South. They are largely used in salads. Peppers should be sown early in boxes or hot beds and transplanted into a rich loamy ground in rows about two feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Cultivate often and thoroughly, continuing until frost, and you will be rewarded with a continual crop as long as the cultivation is kept up.

BELL OR BULL NOSE—This is the most popular of all sweet va-

rieties. It is very mild, and flesh very thin and tender. It is a very fine variety for pickling.

SWEET MOUNTAIN—Plants are very vigorous and upright with moderate large leaves. Fruit very large, long often eight inches in length by two inches in diameter.

LONG RED CAYENNE—This is a very fine large variety. Very hot and has excellent flavor as a seasoner. A single stock will often produce enough for an ordinary family. It is a good keeper. When fully ripe can be gathered and strung for winter use.

RUBY KING—A pepper of large size, well known and much esteemed by truck growers. When ripe, its color is a beautiful ruby red, very attractive and of good quality.

ENGLISH PEAS.

One quart to 100 feet of drill. Two bushels to the acre. Peas may be planted from January through September. The



Bell or Bull Nose

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smooth varieties are the heartiest and should be planted first. The seed are usually sown thick and in double rows. These rows, constituting one row, should be about three and a half to four feet apart. Cover seed two or three inches and if too thick, thin to about one inch and a half to two inches. Cultivate often, especially in dry weather. A thick stand is desirable. It is not necessary to provide supports for the dwarf sorts. Peas grow fairly well on poor soils, but

longer than any other dwarf pea. An excellent pea for early use.

TELEPHONE—This is a tall wrinkled variety, a strong grower and an enormously productive one. The pods are very large, containing from six to nine peas, which are very sugary and of the most delicate flavor. It makes a very vigorous vine five to six feet tall and for productiveness it cannot be excelled.

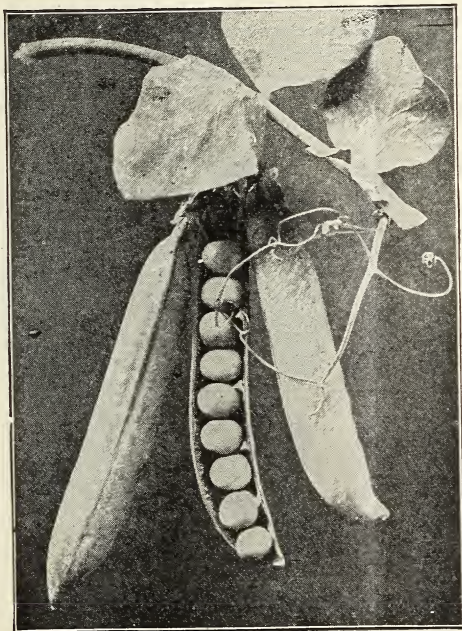
STANDARD VARIETY.

Not Wrinkled.

ALASKA—One of the finest early peas grown, very hearty and of most prolific sort. The variety is very distinct from anything else. The dry peas being bright green color, as are also the vines and pods, and will carry further without injuring their color than any other sort. Grows from two and a half to three feet high.

Wrinkled Varieties.

Wrinkled sorts are much finer in flavor than smooth sorts and deserve to be more widely known and cultivated in the South. They are by far the most popular kinds in Northern markets.



Alaska.

a little fertilizer will greatly increase the yield. Well rotted stable manure in the drill is splendid. Commercial fertilizer is desirable, but when used it should be incorporated thoroughly with the soil.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—An extra early dwarf variety, usually grows from a foot and a half to two feet high. The peas are of excellent quality in pods much

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—This is the most popular wrinkled variety known and the largest, most productive sort. It will under favorable conditions attain a height of eight to twelve feet.

GRADUS—A grand, early, large-podded wrinkled pea. Has become one of the favorites with truck growers in nearly every section of the country.

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TAYLOR POLATCH—Strong, vigorous vines of even growth, 20 to 24 inches in height, with luxuriant dark foliage, bearing pods medium green in color $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in length. Broad and pointed at the ends. No variety known will produce more pods, and no pods could possibly shell out better.

TAYLOR'S LITTLE GEM—A dwarf wrinkled variety. It is early, very prolific, and of excellent flavor. Requires no sticks.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—This kind is planted more for the market than any other. It is very productive, hardy, strong growing variety, with thick, large pods about 3 inches in length.

SEED POTATOES.

From 6 to 10 bushels will plant an acre, depending upon the size of the variety. Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, with their diversified soils, have many sections adapted to the growing of Irish potatoes. This crop has not received the attention in the South that it should have, and no crop so quickly responds to intelligent culture as this.

TRIUMPH MAINE GROWN—An extremely hearty red skin variety, nearly round, eyes set deep. This variety produces a very small vine and is used in the South more than any other sort. Write for prices.

IRISH COBBLER—The famous early white variety, almost as early as the Triumph, is a good yielder largely used in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. Its productivity and its freedom from scab makes it a very desirable sort. Write for prices.

EARLY ROSE—This standard variety for family use is very early, but we do not believe it to be as good as either of the former kinds. Write for prices.

PUMPKINS.

One ounce will plant 25 hills. Two to five pounds to the acre. Pumpkins are rapidly growing in favor throughout the South. The larger and coarser sorts make excellent stock food. Other sorts make excellent pies and are used in a number of other ways. Pumpkins may be planted almost any time during the spring and early autumn in hills among corn rows or in the open. They produce the best sorts in deep loam, but are not particular about the soil, if the same has been well fertilized. Potash, in some form, is very essential to their fullest development.



King of Mammoth.

KING OF MAMMOTH—This, the largest pumpkin in the world, has been known to reach two hundred and fifty pounds in weight. It is of the grayest yellow color and is only grown for stock feeding, or as a curiosity.

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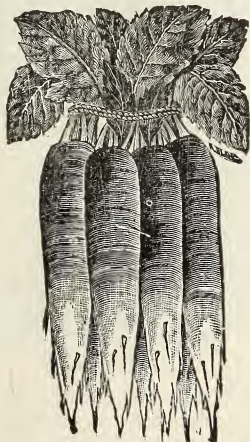
CUSHAW—This is one of the finest pumpkins in existence. A long crook-neck, terminating in a round or oblong end. Enclosing a very small seed cavity. Flesh around the seed cavity very thick. The neck is absolutely solid, rivaling the finest sweet potatoes for baking. As a pie sort it has no equal. A splendid keeper.

KENTUCKY FIELD—A very popular Southern sort, large and flattened. A wonderful keeper. A good stock variety, also valuable for eating.

RADISHES.

One ounce sows 100 feet of drill. Five to eight pounds to the acre.

These very popular vegetables are, under proper condition, one of the earliest and quickest to grow. Radishes may be grown any month in the year, in the latitude of Jackson and south, provided you have means of keeping them watered, for they must have water for their fullest development. Radishes flourish best in a rich loamy soil and must be cultivated often and thoroughly, as it is very important to mature the crop quickly to



Long Scarlet Short Top.

retain their crisp tender quality. The preparation of the soil should be thorough. Incorporate well-rotted manure and add lime to destroy all eggs and grubs that may have been contained in manure. For home garden radishes are cheaper raised by sowing broadcast. This way they require no cultivation, but for market it is much better to sow in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, thinning to prevent crowding. Cultivation given by this means greatly improves the quality.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—One of the best radishes on our list, attains large size, has very best flavor and will remain in eating condition longer without getting pithy than any other sort. Our strain of this sort is very fine and our customers will be well pleased with it.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A standard hearty red turnip radish, very early, solid, of good quality.

WHITE STRASSBURG—This is a very valuable summer variety of handsome oblong shape, tapering beautifully to a point. The skin and flesh are both of a pretty white, very tender and has a delightful pungent taste.

ICICLE—A long white sort, very early and has a beautiful tapering shape. One of the best sorts.

CHINESE ROSE WINTER—This is a beautiful rose radish of an excellent quality. It grows to a very large size and remains perfectly firm for a long time. It is half-long in shape and is without that strong taste which is peculiar to the Black Spanish. The seed should be sown in the fall.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—A fine tender and delicious radish never getting tough or stringy.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—Possessing the same good quality as Round Black Spanish. Will stand outdoors all winter.

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GIANT THICK LEAVED—An early variety; very hardy and of good quality round leaves, nearly smooth, of dark green color, favorite with market gardeners.

TAYLOR'S CRIMSON GIANT—A variety extraordinary in that, while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor.

RHUBARB.

One ounce sows 75 to 100 feet of drill. Rhubarb is easily grown from seed, but should have a thoroughly prepared seed bed, as the seed is light and germinates slowly. Sow in drills about an inch deep and thin out to six inches apart. In the following fall these seedlings may be transplanted to a permanent bed. This bed should be well fertilized and very deeply plowed. It is almost impossible to make the soil too rich. Plant four feet apart each way. All leaves and stems should be left to develop the first season and steady pulling may begin the third. Rhubarb should never be allowed



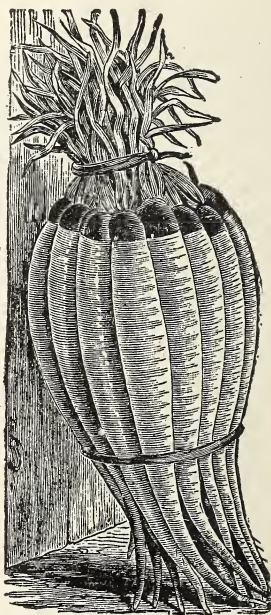
Mammoth Rhubarb.

to run to seed, as it exhausts the plant. If you want to secure edible stems at once, we advise the use of two-year-old roots. We can supply these in planting season.

MAMMOTH RHUBARB—One of the very best varieties, producing very large stalks.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

One ounce sows 50 feet of row; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre. This plant succeeds best in light, well-enriched soil, which, previous to sowing has been stirred to a depth of twelve to fourteen inches. Make



Mammoth Salsify.

drills about three inches deep and from sixteen to twenty-four inches apart and sow the seed about ten to the foot, cover-

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ing about one inch deep. When two inches high thin out to three inches apart and fill up the drills. They are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter.

SPINACH.

One ounce sows about 100 feet of drill; 10 to 15 pounds to an acre in drills.

Spinach is a native of Asia and has been largely improved upon from time to time, until now a strain of varieties are offered that are of the most excellent quality. There are sexes noted in Spinach plants, the females living much longer and producing seed, while the male plant dies out and never shoots to seed. For summer use sow in very rich ground in spring in drills about one foot apart. Thin by degrees. For early spring use sow once in two weeks in the autumn. Spinach requires a good deal of nitrogenous manure to perfect it. Have the manure composted with kainit. Spinach is very profitable to grow. It always commands a much higher price than any other salad "greens." It is becoming better known and liked in the South each year, and will in time supplant the well-known mustard and turnip as favorite salads.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—This is by far the most popular variety with the gardener. It is the earliest and hardiest sort. Its beautiful crimped leaves are dark, crisp and tender. For fall planting is the very best sort.

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS—A compact broad-leaved sort. Leaves are round, very thick, and of the very best quality. Not so early as Bloomsdale Savoy, but a desirable sort for main crop.

SQUASH.

One ounce plants 25 hills; three to four pounds to the acre. Squash can be planted from March to July, they do best

in after the ground is thoroughly warm. Some people complain of their squash blooms falling off without fruiting. This is perfectly natural, as sexes are noted in squash blooms, and only the female blooms will produce fruit. The male blooms are larger, born on fool stalks and soon fall off without producing. To get the best results with squash they should be planted in deep, rich, well-fertilized loam. The bush sorts should be planted in hills four feet apart each way. The running and winter sorts should have eight to ten feet apart each way. An application of Hammond's Slug Shot about the time the seedlings appear above the surface helps largely to prevent damage done by squash bugs and other injurious worms and insects. These applications should be repeated after every rain until the plants have become well established.

YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK—

This is one of the juiciest and most highly flavored of all squashes. It is bright yellow color and beautifully warted and one of the best market varieties.

HUBBARD SQUASH—This is a good standard variety; very large size, flesh fine grain and of excellent flavor.



Summer Crook Neck.

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White Bush

EARLY WHITE BUSH—This is the old standard variety of early squash. It is the earliest variety known and is of the sweetest and most delicious flavor.

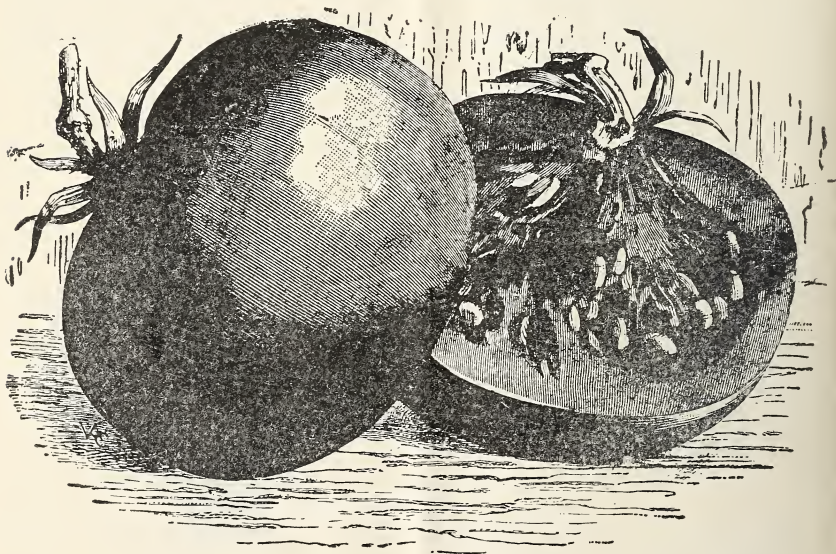
TOMATOES.

One ounce will produce 1500 plants; 10,000 plants are required to the acre.

Tomatoes do best in light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends largely in securing a rapid, vigorous, and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot beds from six to eight weeks before they can

be set out of doors, which time is when danger from frost is past. When plants are large enough you may transplant in shallow boxes or cold frame, setting them four to five inches apart. Give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous and steady growth, so that at the time of setting in open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger of frost is over, but before doing so, harden off the plants, gradually exposing them to the night air and withdraw all the water, until the wood becomes hard, leaves thick and of dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as vines will permit.

STONE—One of the best bright varieties unsurpassed for home use or canning. Vigorous vine and very productive. Fruit deep scarlet nearly round or slightly flat. Especially smooth and uniform in size.



Ponderosa Tomatoes.

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EARLIANA—One of the first early sorts. Beautiful, large, deep-colored fruit, of good quality. Fruit is borne in clusters at the root of plant and ripens very early.

EARLY DETROIT—The largest and best of the early purplish pink tomatoes. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shape, firm and of an excellent quality. An excellent shipper.

ACME—Very large, hardy and productive. Ripens its first fruit very early, although not an extra early variety. Fruit purplish pink, invariably round, smooth and flesh solid and of excellent flavor. Large size, free from cracks, stands shipment well.

BEAUTY—Vine large, vigorous and very productive. Fruit large, purplish pink, exceptionally smooth and uniform in size, very solid and of excellent quality. Ripens about mid-season.

PONDEROSA—Purplish pink tomato of a large size, vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid and with very few seed. Fairly smooth and of a very good quality, a favorite, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. Ripens about mid-season.

DWARF CHAMPION—A purplish pink variety, forming a strong, erect,

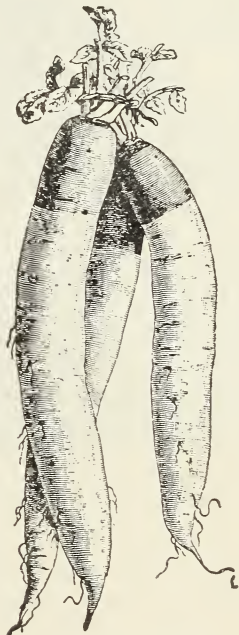


Dwarf Champion.

bushy plant two feet high. Often sold as tree tomato. Fruit smooth, medium size, fairly solid and good flavor.

RED ROCK—One hundred and ten days from seed sowing to ripe fruit. A very fine variety for late planting. Fruits are nice size and very solid. Makes an excellent shipper; also used largely for canning purposes.

TURNIPS.

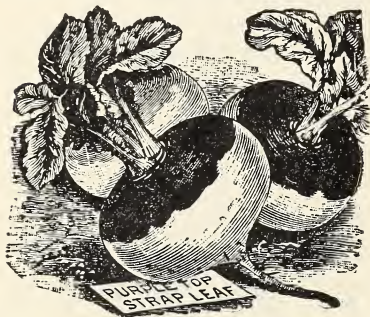


Cow Horn Turnips.

Three ounces will sow 100 yards in row. Four pounds is required for an acre.

Turnips succeed best on new ground. They are much sweeter and juicier when sown on such land. However, old ground may produce fine turnips if fertilized well. Turnips in this latitude may be sown twelve months in the year. The

fall crop is usually sown from June to September. The winter-spring crop from February to April. Swedes or Ruta Baggas are best sown in July. Most all sorts of turnips do better in drill, but some of the quick growing flat sorts do better if sown broadcast, if not sown too thick. The flat sort should be grown near the top of the ground.



EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—This is one of the earliest and choicest varieties. One of the best sorts for spring sowing.

AMBER GLOBE—The flesh is a beautiful yellow, very fine grain and very sweet. It will grow to a very large size in the South. It is one of the best keepers for winter use.

LARGE YELLOW GLOBE—This variety of turnips has all the good quality of the Amber Globe, the difference being only a very little in shape.

COW HORN—This is a fine winter variety, penetrating deep into the ground and standing the entire winter. Its growth in shape is similar to a cow's horn.

WHITE GLOBE—One of the earliest white flat turnips in existence and is of the very finest quality.

SEVEN TOP—Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF—Rapid grower of very mild flavor. The most

popular variety for early use, either for the table or stock.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—An early variety, globe shape. A handsome looking bulb which is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early turnips for market gardening purposes.

WHITE EGG—This excellent turnip has a beautiful oblong shape. It is an early white sort, fine keeper and market variety.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—The earliest turnip known; small flat purple top; grows with the top partly out of the ground.

RUTA BAGA.

Ruta Baga seed should be sown in July or August. They like a rich, well-prepared soil and should be sown in drills thirty inches apart and should be thoroughly cultivated. When bulbs begin to form, throw dirt to the bulbs, keeping them well covered. This prevents the objectionable neck so often seen on Ruta Bagas. They should be given room to allow development, therefore should be thinned out to about eight inches in the row.



Ruta Baga.

SEE PRICE LIST ON YELLOW SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOGUE.

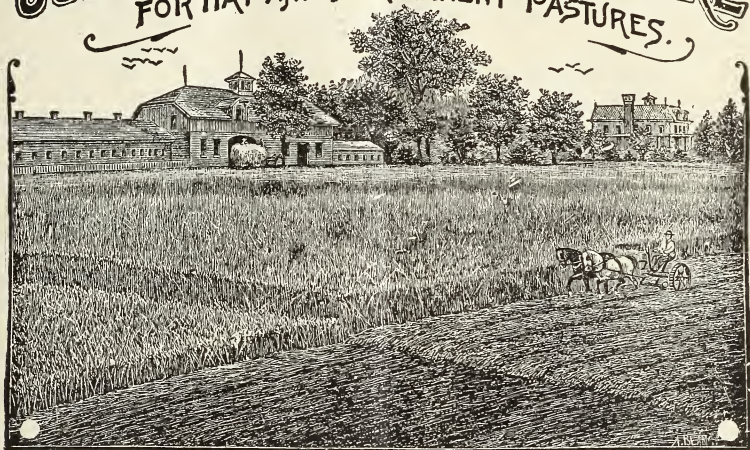
AMERICAN YELLOW PURPLE

TOP—This is a standard, all-purpose sort; very hardy, producing well-formed, solid, sweet-flavoring roots. leaves quite small. very small neck.

WHITE SWEDE OR SWEET RUSSIAN—An excellent keeper and very desirable, either for the table or for the stock. Tops small; strap leaves. Roots very large, yellow, globe-like, with small neck. Color white, with a shaded green or bronze at the top.

OUR SPECIAL GRASS MIXTURE

FOR HAY AND PERMANENT PASTURES.



FIELD SEEDS.

JAPANESE CLOVER OR LESPÉ-

DEZA—This is a low-growing annual leguminous plant, enriches the soil and thrives under conditions that no other clover or grass will. It is of great value for pasturing during the latter part of the summer, when all other things have died out. Unless cut very late or heavily pastured it will reseed itself. On rich bottom land it grows tall enough for hay and is very desirable for this purpose. This clover can be cultivated so that the yield of hay will be surprising to us all and it is without a doubt the best suited to our Mississippi soil. Sow twenty-five pounds to the acre where the

seed is reseeded. However, some seed has so much grit and other trash that it requires a large amount.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—A small spreading perennial clover, indigenous to all parts of the United States. May be sown any time from September to March. It should be sown in the same manner and treated the same as Red Clover. It is not of much value by itself, but may be added to other grass mixtures to a very good advantage. It is extremely hardy in lawns, where it seems to be especially adapted. It is also sown largely in some sections to provide a bee pasture. About ten to fifteen pounds is sufficient to seed an acre, but if mixed with other grasses half this amount will do. Sixty pounds to the bushel.

SEE PRICE LIST ON YELLOW SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOGUE.

RED CLOVER—Standard weight 60 pounds to the bushel. Red Clover is one of the best leguminous plants that is grown in a very large section of the United States. Red Clover should be sown in the fall of the year. September to December, or the early spring. If sown by itself twenty pounds of first class seed should be sown to the acre. broadcast. If sown with winter grain or other grasses, one-half this quantity will be sufficient, but of course it will depend largely on the other seed used in the mixture.

CRIMSON CLOVER—Standard weight 60 pounds to the bushel.

This is an annual leguminous forage plant possessing much value as a fertilizer for the soil. And also affords valuable green forage throughout the winter and spring. Sow broadcast from September to December. Twenty pounds to the acre, except where other grasses are used. It may also be planted in early spring.



Crimson Clover.

This clover has been found, by experiment, over a wide part of Mississippi to be one of the very best winter cover crops and grazing crops for the stock in spring. It will also make fine hay if cut at the right stage or cut in bloom. From our observation we strongly recommend this leguminous plant as one of

the most valuable food and fertilizer crops for winter and early spring. We also recommend that seed should be inoculated, as much better results have been obtained by using the inoculating material.

SOUTHERN BURR CLOVER—One of the most valuable clovers for winter cover crops and pasturing for winter and early spring. This clover reseeds itself if not cut too late or pastured too heavy. We believe no Southern farm complete unless they have a nice patch of this clover for grazing purposes. From four to five bushels should be planted broadcast to the acre. Seed should be sown on top of ground and barely covered with a brush harrow. If planted in the burr no inoculant is needed and we believe you will get a better stand. Our stock of this clover is selected and we feel sure that we can give our customers the very best results.

In the Burr the standard weight is ten pounds to the bushel. Write for prices.

ALFALFA.

Alfalfa is one of the most valuable perennial leguminous forage and hay plants in cultivation. It is grown with more or less success in every state in the Union, especially where they have abundance of lime. The plant in appearance differs widely from that of other clovers. Write for prices.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS—This grass has been introduced in the South the past few years and has proved very valuable in grass mixtures for common pastures. It is a very quick grower, affording in connection with other grasses not only valuable green forage, but will yield when cut in bloom, a large quantity of hay. It has given good satisfaction in wood meadow pasture and we strongly recommend it for such. On good land it will grow from one and a half to two feet high. The perennial rye grass is also used largely in the

SEE PRICE LIST ON YELLOW SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOGUE.

South for lawns, as it makes a beautiful winter lawn. Should be planted in fall or very early in spring. Forty to 60 pounds to the acre. Write for prices.

JOHNSON GRASS—There is no standard weight of Johnson grass, for the bushel; however 25 pounds is usually given. Johnson Grass belongs to the Sorghum family; its roots resemble very much the ordinary cane. It is a gross deep feeder, the roots penetrate deep into the ground, hence, it is a good draught register. Johnson grass should be sown in fall or early spring; it makes very good hay and pasture; however, it is very hard to get rid of once you get a stand. Write for prices.

BERMUDA GRASS—One of the most valuable grasses for pasturing and hay purposes. It is a good soil builder and often prevents washing of the soil. It is used a great deal for lawns, as it makes a beautiful heavy turf. We recommend it for both pasture and lawns.

SEED OATS, BARLEY AND MILLETS.

GERMAN MILLET—Our stock of seed of German Millet has been very carefully selected and we feel sure it will give our customers the very best results. The best time to plant millet is from April to August. Truckers will find millet a valuable crop to follow cabbage, potatoes or other truck crop. The soil should be thoroughly broken and made smooth with a harrow. Broadcast from one and a half to two bushels to the acre, then harrow in. It should be cut for hay when it begins to show the head, and on good soil and favorable seasons, to give a yield of three to five tons per acre. Write for prices.

TEXAS RED RUST-PROOF OATS—One of the best oats for fall planting. This oat does not rust and is one that has won great favor with those who have planted it. Write for prices.

APPLER OATS—One of the best oats on the market. A great yielder, makes the best of stock feed. Two bushels should be used to seed an acre. Write for prices.

BEARDLESS BARLEY—This is comparatively a new thing in the South, but growing into great favor. It is similar to the ordinary barley, except it has no beard. It is extremely early and quick in its growth. Beardless barley is usually sown in the early spring, and will mature as quick as the winter barley if sown in the fall. Write for prices.

SORGHUM.

One of the most profitable hay crops in the South. May be sown from March through August. Will usually make two and some times three cuttings. For hay sow broadcast at the rate of a hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds to the acre. Sow thickly so as to make the hay fine. If planted in drills one peck is sufficient for an acre. Sorghum should be cut for hay when the head begins to form. Great care must be exercised in curing, to prevent damage in overheating, for it may become sour. The use of a high-grade fertilizer will greatly assist in making a good crop.

EARLY AMBER—This variety is not a variety for syrup, as it makes a small stock and less juice than any other sort. It is extremely early and is one of the best sorts for producing hay. Write for prices.

ORANGE—This variety is used largely for the production of hay, also for syrup. Medium late variety, producing a large heavy stalk, which stands up well and contains a large amount of juice. Write for prices.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE—This is the most popular type of sorghum in the South for the production of syrup. The stalk is extra large and about eight feet tall. The syrup is a

bright color and a splendid flavor. This variety stands dry hot weather excellently, and is a very safe crop under adverse conditions. We recommend it very highly to any one interested in sorghum. Write for prices.

KAFFIR CORN—This is non-saccharine sorghum. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum. It makes an excellent fodder and is highly relished by all classes of stock, green or dry. The grain is used largely for chick feed. For grain, sow in rows three feet apart. Ten pounds of seed to an acre. Broadcast for fodder two bushels is required for an acre. Write for prices.

STOCK BEETS.

STOCK BEETS OR MANGELS—For successful cultivation of mangels in this climate, they should be planted from the first of February to the first of April. In ordinary rows that can be cultivated with light implements. Use the same cultivation as you would give garden beets. Land should be rich, loose loam, as beets do not grow well on hard soil. You may start feeding them as soon as they are large enough. Keep thinning as they grow, and a small area will support a pen of hogs, from the middle of June to the Autumn months. This is a world-wide root crop of the very great-

est value for feeding hogs and even milch cows. We strongly advise every farmer who has any hogs to carry through the summer to plant a patch close to his lot.

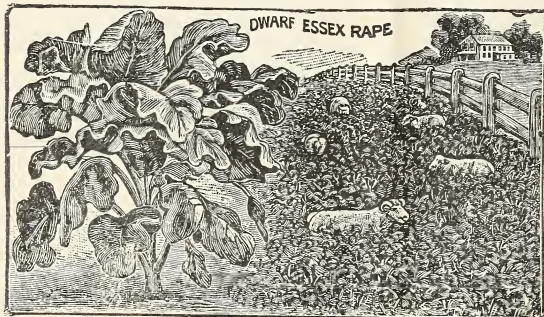
MANGEL MAM. LONG RED—This is a standard variety and most widely cultivated.

Miscellaneous Plants.

HARRY OR SAND VETCH—This is one of the most valuable leguminous forage crops known. It is of great value for poultry and stock and should be planted from September to the latter part of November. We advise that you try a small amount this fall.

SOY BEANS—One of the South's greatest and cheapest fattening crops for hogs. So much has been said in agricultural journals and bulletins regarding this wonderful soil-renovating plant, its value as a hay and forage plant, that it is becoming widely known throughout the South. Experience has proven that the soy bean may be planted in like manner and at any time that we plant field peas; however, the soy beans are generally planted in drills and given some cultivation. Vines are bushy and entirely self supporting. The plant possesses many advantages over cow peas. In that it is easier harvested.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—Rape is one of the cheapest crops that can be raised for hogs, sheep and other live stock. Seed should be sown in the same manner as turnips; the seed germinate very quickly and when just above the ground look identical as the ruta бага Turnip, but will grow off more rapidly. Soon become erect and throws numerous



SEE PRICE LIST ON YELLOW SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOGUE.

branches from the main stock. Rape may be pastured usually about six weeks from planting, and when eaten down will spring up very quickly and afford a long duration of excellent pasture. Eight to ten pounds of rape required for an acre, broadcast. In drills, half that amount will be sufficient.

VELVET BEANS—This is a wonderful vigorous growing leguminous forage plant and one of the greatest land builders for the South. It stores more nitrogen in the soil than any other plant. It is an enormous runner; vines sometimes grow forty to fifty feet. It produces an excellent quality of hay, but on account of its enormous growth is difficult to harvest; however, it will supply excellent grazing for hogs, cows and horses, after frost. It is said that an acre of velvet beans will supply a work ox for ninety days or five head of ordinary cattle for thirty days. The best way is to plant the velvet beans in corn—two rows of corn and one row of Velvet Beans. We recommend this to our customers as being one of the best crops that can be grown. Write for prices.

COW PEAS—We handle the following kinds of cow peas, and will be glad to make you a price on any variety you desire: California Black Eye Peas, Unknown, Clay, Red Ripper and Whippoorwill.

PEANUTS.

30 pounds to the bushel.

Peanuts require a loamy soil; they yield a large amount of forage, usually about a ton to the acre. They should be planted from April to July in rows three feet apart, dropping the nuts about ten inches apart. The necessary cultivation is to keep the soil pure and mellow, slightly drawing the soil to the hill.

SMALL WHITE SPANISH—A small bunch variety which is very productive and easily harvested, as the nuts cling to the vine when pulled up. Makes an



Small White Spanish.

excellent feed for hogs. Very nutritious and full of oil. Write for prices.

LARGE RED—A very popular large sort in the South. The peanuts are long and crooked in shape and contain from three to five nuts with deep red skin and of a splendid flavor. This is a running variety and somewhat later than the Spanish. They should be planted on good soil in order to fill out well. The very best for home consumption. Write for prices.

CHUFAS OR EARTH ALMONDS—The Chufas is a species of ground nuts growing near the surface and easily reached. The plant resembles some green forage grass and produces a delicious small nut, resembling the almond in taste and very rich in food producing matter. They are easily harvested by hogs and chickens. In some sections are largely used for hog pasture and are considered a very economical crop for hogs, as they can do the harvesting; they are very fattening. Plant from middle of March to the first of June in rows three feet apart, dropping three to four chufas about one foot apart. Cover to the depth of two inches. One peck will plant an acre.

FIELD CORN.

Good Seed Corn is the Key to the Harvest.

Never in the history of the South as well as the North has the above heading proven so true and correct as in the past few years. The great question that confronts us today is dry weather with corn and boll weevil on the cotton, by the experiments we have found that by deep plowing in the fall we are enabled to resist the drought to some extent, but to secure a good crop it is very essential to have the best seed corn. We have been very careful in selecting the following varieties of corn, which we feel sure will give the very best results:

VARDAMAN .STOOLING .CORN—This corn on very rich land and under favorable conditions will stool out at the roots, producing from two to three suckers in addition to the main stalk, all producing generally two ears.

MOSBY CORN—A standard type of early southern grown seed corn. Our stock of this seed is very carefully selected and we feel sure will give good results.

HASTING PROLIFIC—This type of corn that is generally known throughout South. Our stock of this corn is what we believe to be the very best, and we feel sure it would give thorough satisfaction.

MEXICAN JUNE—This is another corn that is generally known throughout the South, and is an excellent corn for both early and late planting. We have a very choice lot of seed.

JONES PROLIFIC—This is one of the best prolific sorts, has been planted by people in all sections of the country and has been found to make very large yields.

JOHNSON PROLIFIC—One of the best prolific sorts. Medium size ear, a small cob, well covered with grain. A variety that has won many prizes at fairs and which we feel sure will give the very best results.

BATTS FOUR EAR—This is an excellent corn which we feel sure will satisfy our most critical customers. It will yield under favorable conditions four ears to the stalk generally. The corn being medium size ear, small cob, and well covered with grain.

EARLY WHITE DENT—An excellent variety of corn for early planting, both in field and garden.

SOUTHERN SNOWFLAKE—This is also an excellent variety for early planting and we wish to recommend this corn specially for early garden use.

IOWA SILVER MINE—Is noted for its great vitality to withstand and resist extreme conditions of the weather. Wet or dry, also hot weather, for this reason it is good for both early and late planting.

YELLOW DENT—One of the best sure crop corns, a little later than the white dent, but is very hardy and will stand almost any variations in the weather. We wish to recommend this corn for both farm and garden use.

BOYS—HERE IS A CHANCE TO MAKE SOME MONEY.

WHITE RICE—Widely cultivated and used more than any other sort. Short ears with long, pointed kernels. Very productive.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—The largest sort. Stalks grow 5 to 6 feet high, producing two to three large ears each. Pops perfectly white. Single kernels expand very often to one inch across. There is money in "little things" which, because they are small, people are apt to overlook. Popcorn is one of these Popcorn brings a higher price than any other corn and a ready market is found for any quantity, and a farmer cannot raise better feed. Boys and Girls can grow an acre or two of popcorn and dispose of the product to their neighbors or to the nearest merchant. Why not turn it over to the children? It will afford them pleasure and profit.

SEE PRICE LIST ON YELLOW SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOGUE.

Special 50c Offer

By Mail Post Paid

One 5c package any listed variety of Lettuce.
Three 5c packages any listed variety of Turnips.
One 5c package any listed variety of Cabbage.
One 5c package any listed variety of Carrots.
One 5c package any listed variety of Cucumbers.
One pint Stowells Ever Green Sweet Corn.
One pint Bunch or Pole Beans.
Four 5c packages of any other kind of small seed listed
in catalogue.

Special \$1.00 Offer

By Mail Post Paid

One 10c package any listed variety of Lettuce.
One 1-4 lb. package any listed variety of Turnips.
One 5c package any listed variety of Cabbage.
One 5c package any listed variety of Cucumbers.
One 5c package any listed variety of Beets.
One 5c package any listed variety of Mustard.
One pint English Peas.
One pint Stowells Ever Green Sweet Corn.
One pint Bunch or Pole Beans.
Eight 5c packages of any kind of small seed listed in
Catalogue.



	oz	1/4-lb.	1-lb.
Dwarf Nasturtiums	10c	25c	80c
Running Nasturtium	10c	25c	80c
Sweet Peas, Mixed	10c	25c	80c

In 5c Packages only:

Petunias	Carnation	Mignonette
Primrose	Balsam	Four O'Clock
Chrysanthemum	Daisy	Poppy
Dahlia	Candytuft	Geraneum
For-Get-Me-Not	Pansy	Sweet Alyssum
Salvia	Aster	Lavander
Bergonia	Pinks	Snap Dragon
Touch Me Not	Holly Hock	Zinnia
Verbena	Phlox	Centaurea
Marigold		

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

Caladium	Dahlia	Japan Lillies	Peonies
Cannas	Gladiolus	Tube Roses	

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING.

Hyacinths	Narcissus	John Quills	Tulips
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VEGETABLE PLANTS.

Prices F. O. B. Jackson.

	Per Doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
Cabbage05	.25	\$1.75
Tomatoes .....	.05	.25	1.75
Egg Plant .....	.15	.90	
Pepper .....	.15	.90	
Nancy Hall Potato .....	.05	.25	1.75
Strawberry .....	.05	.50	3.70

All plants will be shipped from beds the day order is received.

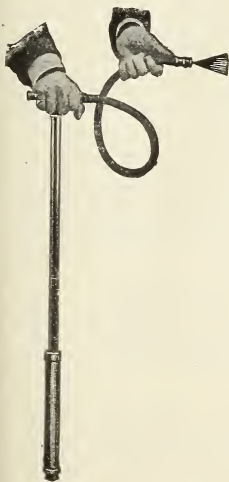
SEE PRICE LIST ON YELLOW SHEET IN FRONT OF BOOK.

The "Kant-Klog" Sprayer

A few seconds' working of the air pump thoroughly agitates the solution and charges the sprayer with compressed air. This being a very powerful and elastic force will, as soon as the thumb presses the "Shut-off," force out the liquid in the form of either a spray of a solid continuous stream as desired. After sprayer is charged you need not stop for anything; just walk along from one row to another, the machine will supply sufficient spray to enable you to do work as fast as you can walk. The great saving in time, labor and solution even on small sprayings will more than pay for this splendid machine the first month it is used, to say nothing of the big increase in crops as a result of spraying properly.

Price, as described above, with galvanized steel body, brass air pump, hose, escape valve, "Kant-Klog" nozzle, thumb pressure spring "Hose-Cock" and carrier strap\$5.00

Polished brass body with same attachments..... 6.50
 SPRAYS FRUIT TREES, POTATOES, VEGETABLES,
 TOBACCO AND COTTON. FOR WAGONS, WINDOWS,
 HENHOUSES, FIRES, DISINFECTING, ETC., ETC.



A New Improved Spray and Force Pump

We do away entirely with the objectionable foot-rest, clamps, leather suction, packing, etc., etc. This pump requires no fastening of any kind, holds itself down and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator need do is to press the plunger down. It rises of itself.

The All-Brass suction working within a brass cylinder with all Brass Valves, does away entirely with all leather rubber or other packing. It is practically impossible for any part to get out of order.

Will throw two solid continuous streams, one flat spray and one fine round spray. Has automatic mixer to keep solution stirred, pleases everybody and will last a lifetime. Weighs only three pounds.

Everything except handle and hose are Solid Brass. Ready for Instant Use Everywhere.

Price of Pump complete as shown in cut, \$3.50. Brass pipe for elevating nozzle in tree spraying, length 3 feet. Price. 40c.

SEE PRICE LIST ON YELLOW SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOGUE.

Lion Brand Lime-Sulphur Solution



A perfect scale and fungus destroyer, it must be diluted and applied with a spray pump while the trees are dormant, after the leaves have fallen in the fall, and before the buds swell in spring, say 1 gallon to 20 gallons of water—during December, January and February; at any other time use 1 gallon to 40 gallons of water: Price—Quart can, 35c; 1 gallon cans, 75c; 5 gallon cans, \$2.75.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Endorsed by leading entomologists and practical orchardists as a reliable and superior preparation in every respect. One gallon will make 50 gallons of spray. Useful as a preventative of Potato Blight, Potato Rot, Downy Mildew, in fact, for all fungoid diseases. Price—1 qt. cans, 40c; 1 gal. cans, \$1.25. In powdered form, 10 lb. packages, enough to make 50 gallons of solution for \$1.00.

SLUG SHOT—Is a powder, not poisonous to any extent to human life, but certain death to all classes of leaf-eating insects. It is applied dry dusting on in the dry state, or it can be mixed in water and sprayed on. Slug-Shot, when dusted on vegetation, will keep off more or less insects that it does not kill. It is a valuable fertilizer. Price—1 lb. box, 15c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

TOBACCO DUST—This is a most valuable insecticide and will drive away most all kinds of insects, being especially desirable to destroy lice and drive away bugs attacking melons, cantaloupe, squash, etc. Tobacco is a high fertilizer, and you can get your money back in plant food alone, to say nothing of the value as an insecticide. Price 1 lb., 5c; 10 lb. lots, 3 1-2c; 50 lb. lots, 3c; 100 lb. lots, 2 1-2c; 200 lb. bags, 2c. Special prices in ton lots.

PARIS GREEN—Is very poisonous. It is known to be the most reliable destroyer of all leaf-eating insects, but is almost worthless for destroying what is known as sucking insects. If thought desirable to use in solution, which is really the most economical way, from one-quarter to one pound will be sufficient to add to fifty gallons of water, the quantity depending upon the tenderness of the foliage it is to be applied to. Price of Paris Green.—1-4 lb., 10c; 1-2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 to 10 lb lots, 30c.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Kills all leaf-eating insects; is highly recommended by State entomologists, and much used by cotton growers for fighting the Army worm and caterpillar. Price in paste form—1 lb. can, 25c; 2 lb can, 50c; 5 lb. can, \$1.00. Powdered, 25c per lb. Write for prices in quantity.

WHALE OIL SOAP—A non-poisonous insecticide, especially recommended for destroying cabbage worm, green and black fly and all insects on potatoes, melons, cucumbers, etc. Price—1-2 lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 5 lbs., 50c.

SEE PRICE LIST ON YELLOW SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOGUE.

SPINACH.

Flanders ..	.05	.15	.35
Bloomsdale ..	.05	.15	.35
Thick Leaf ..	.05	.15	.35
New Zealand ..	.10	.25	.90

SQUASH.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Mam. Summer Crookneck ..	.10	.25	.85
Hubbard Superior Strain ..	.10	.25	.85

TOMATOES.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Acme ..	.15	.50	\$1.75
Beaut ..	.15	.50	1.75
Clarks Early Jewel ..	.20	.60	2.00
Dwarf Champion ..	.15	.50	1.75
Earliana ..	.15	.50	1.75
Early Detroit ..	.15	.50	1.75
Ponderosa ..	.25	.75	3.00
Stone ..	.15	.45	1.50
Red Neck ..	.15	.50	1.90

TURNIPS.

	Oz	¼lb	lb
Purple Top White Globe ..	.05	.15	.45
Purple Top Strap Leaf ..	.05	.15	.45
Flat Dutch ..	.05	.15	.45
White Globe ..	.05	.15	.45
Cowhorn ..	.05	.15	.45
German Sweet ..	.05	.15	.45
American Purple Top ..	.05	.15	.45

RUTABAGA.

Early Purple Top Milan ..	.10	.25	.90
White Egg ..	.05	.15	.45
Seven Top ..	.05	.15	.45
Yellow Globe ..	.05	.15	.45

CORN.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
White Dent ..	.10	.50	\$1.75
Yellow Dent ..	.10	.50	1.75
Iiwa Silver Mine ..	.10	.50	1.75
Snow Flake ..	.10	.50	1.75
Tenn. Red Cob ..	.15	\$1.00	3.50
Hosford Valley 2 Ear ..	.15	1.00	3.50
Jones 2 Ear ..	.15	1.00	3.50
Jones Prolific ..	.15	.75	2.50
Hasting Prolific ..	.15	.75	2.50
Mosby Prolific ..	.15	.75	2.50
Batt's Four Ear ..	.15	.75	2.50

SUNFLOWER.

Russian ..	10c lb.
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KAFFER CORN.

Kaffer Corn ..	.03 lb	\$1.50 bu.
Mile Maize ..	.03 lb	\$1.60 bu.
Hairy Vetch ..	Write for Price	

BARLEY.

Beadless ..	Write for Prices
Bearded ..	Write for Prices
Hemp ..	.10lb
Canary ..	.15lb
Broom Corn ..	Write for Prices
Rye ..	Write for Prices

WHEAT.

Fultz ..	Write for Prices
Blue Stem ..	Write for Prices
Early May ..	Write for Prices
RAPE—Dwarf Essex 15c lb	\$12.00 100lb
POP CORN—White Rice ..	.10 lb

PEANUTS.

White Spanish ..	Write for Prices
Texas Red ..	Write for Prices

TIMOTHY.

Keystone ..	.10 lb
Choice ..	.09 lb

CLOVER.

Red Clover Keystone ..	.23c lb
White Dutch ..	.60c lb
Alaska ..	.20c lb
Crimson ..	12½c lb
Sweet Clover ..	.23c lb
Bur ..	.15c lb
Lespedeza ..	\$.250 Bu.

ALFALFA.

Keystone ..	.23c lb
Choice ..	.20c lb

GRASS SEED.

	Lb	Pk.	Bu.
English Rye ..	.15	.75	\$2.75
Orchard Grass ..	.20		
Sudan Grass ..	.10		8.00
Johnson Grass ..			3.00
Bermuda Grass ..	.75		

RED TOP.

Keystone ..	.15c lb
Fancy No. Two ..	.14c lb

MILLET.

German Keystone ..	.04c lb
German Fancy ..	.03c lb

COWPEAS.

Whipperwill ..	Write for Prices
Clay ..	Write for Prices
Mixed ..	Write for Prices
Lady Pea ..	Write for Prices
Crowder ..	Write for Prices

BEANS.

Yokohoma ..	\$.300 Bu
Chinese ..	Write for Price
Early Speckle ..	\$.250 Bu
Late Speckle ..	\$.250 Bu
Lyon ..	Write for Price
Soy ..	\$.250 Bu

OATS.

Fulgham ..	Write for Price
Apler ..	Write for Price
Red Rust Proof ..	Write for Price
Burt ..	Write for Price
Winter Turf ..	Write for Price
Hasting 100 lb ..	Write for price

COTTON SEED.

Express ..	\$1.50 Bu
Pool's Big Boll ..	1.75 Bu
Triumph ..	1.50 Bu
King ..	Write for Price

A Monthly Calendar for the Vegetable and Flower Gardener and Farmer

This calendar is given to assist the planters in getting the correct seed in at the right time. A great deal depends upon this. These recommendations apply principally to Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and parts of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and the Carolinas.

JANUARY.

VEGETABLE GARDEN—During this month in open ground, you can plant Irish Potatoes, Onion sets, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Spinach, English Peas, Collards, Parsnips, Asparagus and Rhubarb. In hot beds sow Cabbage, Tomatoes, Cauliflower and Lettuce.

FIELD—Early Burt Oats, Rust Proof Oats, Beardless Barley, Canada Field Peas and a few grasses and clover.

ORCHARD—Set out fruit trees and grape vines; prune those you have; set out strawberry plants.

FLOWER GARDEN—Plant in open ground Sweet Peas, Poppies, Holyhocks, Japan Lillies, Narcissus for late blooming, Spanish Irish Petunia. In hot beds Pansy, Verbena, Daisy and Astor seed for early spring blooming. Put out Hedge and other shrubery, also roses.

FEBRUARY.

VEGETABLE GARDEN—This should be an active month both with the market and home gardener. In the open plant Irish Potatoes, English Peas, Onion sets, Early Salify, Radish, Mustard, Early Turnips, Spinach, Carrots, Beets, Leeks. Parsnips, Asparagus and Rhubarb roots. The latter part of this month plant Early Snap Beans. In hot beds: Cabbage, Collards, Lettuce, Tomato, Pepper, Eggplant and Cauliflower. Set out Strawberry plants.

FIELD—Early Burt Oats, Speltz, Beardless Barley, Canada Field Peas, Johnson Grass, and many other grasses and clovers. Early field corn and Spring Vetch.

ORCHARD—Set out fruit and ornamental trees and grape vines. Spray your fruit trees.

FLOWER GARDEN—Tuberose Bulbs put out this month make better bloomers, Gladiolus, Dahlia and Canna roots in the southern parts of these states can be planted the last of the month. The seed Zinnia, Pink, Asters, Snapdragon, Candytuft, Sweet Asylum, Sweet Peas, Pansy and Daisy for late spring and summer blooming. Put out hedge, other shrubery and roses.

MARCH.

VEGETABLE GARDEN—Continue to plant Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Mustard, Spinach, flat varieties of Turnips, early varieties of English Peas, Bunch and Pole Beans, Irish Potatoes, Sugar and Garden Corn, Onion sets, and Asparagus roots. The latter part of the month, Okra, Lima Beans, Squash, Cucumbers, Tomato, Pepper, Cabbage, Eggplant and Cauliflower.

FIELD—Burt Oats, Speltz and Barley can still be planted, also plant Lespedeza, Melilotus and other clovers, Bermuda, Johnson, Red Top and other grasses and early varieties of field corn. The middle to latter part of the months plant Cotton, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Sorghum, Millets, Essex Rape and Spring Vetch.

ORCHARD—Plant fruit trees and grape vines the early part of this month. To assure a good crop of fruit spray all trees well.

FLOWER GARDEN—Sow Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Balsam, Coxcomb, Zinnia, Portulaca, Candytuft, Amaranthus, Caladiums and other summer blooming annuals. Plant Tube Roses, Gladiolus, Dahlia and Canna roots. Put out Privet Hedge and other shrubbery and roses.

APRIL.

VEGETABLE GARDEN—All varieties of English Peas, Bunch and Pole Beans, also Lima or Butter Beans, Squash, Cucumbers, Okra, Melons, Pepper and Eggplant in open ground for summer also Mustard, Turnips, Parsley, Radish. Beets, Carrots and all other vegetables.

FIELD—Sorghums, Pearl Millet, German Millet, Teosinte, Peanuts, Chufas, Kaffir Corn and Velvet Beans. Cotton, Field Corn, Sweet Potato plants. Cow Peas, Beggar Weed, Grasses, Clovers and Essex Rape.

ORCHARD—Little can be done except keep trees clean of trash and weeds. Budding and spraying.

FLOWER GARDEN—Plant Nasturtiums and all other summer blooming annuals; set out Coleus, Salvia, Alternantheras, Begonia, Heliotrope, Caladium, Gladiolus and Canna Roots, Roses for late summer blooming. Plant and renew lawn with Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed.

MAY.

VEGETABLE GARDEN—Melons, Squash, Cucumbers, Pumpkins, late varieties of Garden corn, late varieties of Irish Potatoes and all other vegetable seed suggested for April.

FIELD—Cow Peas, Sorghum, Beggar Weed, Peanuts, Soy and Velvet Beans, Teosinte, Chufas, Sweet Potato plants, Cotton, late field Corn, Lespedeza, Melilotus, Bermuda, Johnson and other grasses.

ORCHARD—Keep ground clean around the trees, bud and spray.

FLOWER GARDEN—Follow the same suggestions as given for April planting. Keep plants growing free of weeds and well watered. Using our high grade fertilizer will help them much.

JUNE.

VEGETABLE GARDEN—Sow Tomato, Cabbage and Collards for late crops. Corn for last supply of roasting ears, Texas Pole, Kentucky Wonder, Creaseback Pole Beans, also Lima Beans will do well for late crops planted this month. Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Radish, Cucumbers, Turnips, Mustard and many other vegetables can be planted.

FIELD—Cow Peas, Soy and Velvet Beans, Mexican June and other field June Corns, Teosinte, Sorghum, Millets, Sweet Potato plants.

ORCHARD—Nothing except keeping litter and weeds out which bring insects, also give last spraying.

FLOWERS—All plants should be worked and kept watered. All bedding plants, bulbs and seed suggested in April, can be planted this month.

AUGUST.

VEGETABLE GARDEN—Bush Beans, Cabbage, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Cauliflower, Parsley, Lettuce, Radish, Mustard, Beets, Turnips, Kohl Rabi, Carrots and Potatoes.

FIELD—Crimson Clover, Oats, Rye, Barley and Wheat can be sown for cover crop and winter grazing, Sow Vetch and Rape, and toward the end of the month, grasses and clovers can be sown.

SEPTEMBER.

VEGETABLE GARDEN—Radishes, Turnips, Beets, Lettuce, Kale, Mustard, Spinach, Cabbage, Carrots, Kohl Rabi and put out onion sets.

FIELD—Sow seed Rye, Oats, Vetch, Rape, Crimson and Burr Clover, Barley, Wheat, Giant Beggar Weed and grasses, such as Johnson, Orchard, Red Top and other grasses.

FLOWER GARDEN—Toward the end of this month plant bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Jonquils and Calla Lilies. Be sure not to forget Taylor's Lawn Grass can be planted the latter part of this month and will give you a beautiful green lawn all winter.

OCTOBER.

VEGETABLE GARDEN—Put out Onion sets, plant Turnips, Kale, Mustard, Spinach, Sow Cabbage in hot beds. Set out Cabbage plants to stand out during the winter. Carrots, Beets, Parsley can also be planted.

FIELD—All kinds Grasses and Clover can be sown this month. But the earlier Clover seed is put in the better. Sow Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats and Vetch.

FLOWER GARDEN—Be sure to sow your lawn with Taylor's winter Grass, it may be planted any time this month. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi and Jonquils. Sow Pansy seed in cold frames for spring planting.

NOVEMBER.

VEGETABLE GARDEN—Sow lettuce and early variety of cabbage in hot beds, set out lettuce and strawberry plants. Put out Asparagus Roots. Taylor's lawn grass can still be sown, but the earlier it is put in, the better.

FIELD—Sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Rape and Vetch.

ORCHARD—Set out fruit trees.

FLOWER GARDEN—All kinds of flowering bulbs set out in the fall can be planted this month. Also plant hardy Roses. Plant Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums and other flower seeds for winter flowering.

DECEMBER.

VEGETABLE GARDEN—Cabbage, Lettuce can be sown until the end of the month in hot beds or cold frames. Winter growing of lettuce in hot beds has proved very profitable.

FLOWER GARDEN—Sow sweet Peas, Nasturtium and winter flowering bulbs.

Make Your Lawn a Beautiful Green During the Winter

By using Taylor's Special Winter Lawn Grass,
which is without a single doubt, the best
mixture for your Lawn.

TIME TO PLANT—Taylor's Lawn Grass can be planted from September 5th to December 30th, but the most satisfactory time is the month of October.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL—If you have a good sward, all you need do, is have the grass cut with an ordinary lawn mower, distribute your seed as evenly as possible, then cover the seed with well-rotted manure. If you haven't a good sward or if for any good reason you want to change your lawn, you should have the lawn graded like you want it, then have it plowed, follow this plowing with a harrow, then plow again and harrow until all clods are broken, sow seed and cover with well-rotted stable manure. It is a very good idea if it doesn't rain soon after planting to sprinkle the lawn every afternoon until the grass begins to come up, after that it will stand the dry spell exceedingly well.

Price, 75c peck; \$2.75 bushel

By express prepaid---\$1.00 peck; \$3.00 bushel



Make your home profitably beautiful by planting Taylor's garden and flower seed.